

# The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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No. 45

## DEMOCRATS IN BIG ROW

Over Postmastership and  
Other Patronage.

Former National Committeeman  
Woodson is After Stanley  
in Washington.

Washington, May 18.—The Kentucky patronage situation fairly boiled at this end of the line today. Urey Woodson, former national committeeman and a power in the political world dropped in at the National Capital and the word soon went around that he had blood in his eye.

He is here, it is learned, to register an emphatic and vigorous protest against the appointment of Ernest J. Howell as postmaster of Owensboro. Howell has been recommended by Representative Stanley, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and there is trouble in the camp. Coincidentally with Mr. Woodson's arrival it leaked out that a large and variegated bunch of charges have been filed against Howell at the Postoffice Department and the fight is on.

Naturally, such a split between Woodson and Stanley is regarded as having significance at a time when the race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Kentucky is at its most interesting point. A son-in-law of Mr. Woodson, "Ham" Alexander, was mentioned as a very desirable postmaster for Owensboro, but apparently Mr. Stanley could not see it that way.

At the Raleigh Hotel where Mr. Woodson is comfortably ensconced waiting for any eventuality, he declined to talk about the Owensboro postmastership, but referred his inquiries to Stanley.

"Mr. Stanley is the great American postoffice appointer; see him," was all Woodson would say. As Stanley is in Kentucky, the advice could not be followed.

Woodson, it is credibly reported, does not intend to try to involve Senator James in a row with Stanley, but he proposes to carry the fight on his own hook right up to President Wilson, if necessary, and he is perfectly confident that Mr. Howell will not be the next postmaster of Owensboro.

The other Kentucky patronage developments that stirred things up was the announcement by Senator James that he has recommended Perry B. Miller, of Morganfield, for District Attorney of the Western District of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville. This is the last important Kentucky Federal appointment to be made, the Senator having wiped the slate clean. Mr. Miller is not very well known in political circles. He was born in Logan county, Ky., educated at Bethel College, and some years ago formed a law partnership with former Congressman H. D. Allen. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and stands with the President on the repeal of the free trade law.

## Summer Training School for Sunday School Workers

Preparations are being made for a Training School for Sunday School workers to be held in Lexington, Ky., June 11-19, 1914 under the auspices of the Kentucky Christian Bible School Association to which the Disciples of Christ throughout the State are looking forward as one of their most important religious events of the year. Courses will be offered in Bible Study, Religious Pedagogy, Child Study, Sunday School Administration, Missions and Social Service by a strong faculty composed of four college professors and as many Sunday School specialists. A feature of the program will be three simultaneous departmental sections under competent supervision giving training in the special work of the Elementary, Secondary and Adult Division. The morning of each day will be devoted to class work, the afternoon to study, conference and recreation, and the evening to special lectures and the departmental sections.

The faculty as announced by the Dean, Walter E. Frazer, of Louisville,

who as State Superintendent of the Kentucky Christian Bible School Association is arranging all the details of the school is as follows:

F. E. Lunley, professor of social service and American Missions in the College of Massillon, Indianapolis, Ind., instructor in Missions and Social Service.

E. B. Snoddy, professor of philosophy in Hiram College, but called to the College of the Bible, Lexington, special lecturer.

W. C. Bower, professor of religious education in the Bible College, Lexington, Ky., instructor in Religious Pedagogy.

Miss Hazel A. Lewis, elementary superintendent of the Bible School Department of the American Christian Missionary Society, instructor in Elementary Division and Missionary Methods.

Miss Cynthia Pearl Maus, Associate Editor Bible school supplies, Christian Board Publication, instructor in Adult Division and Administration.

All sessions of the school will be held in the chapel and class rooms of the College of the Bible while the students will be entertained in the dormitories of Hamilton College.

This is the Third Annual School of this character held by the Association. Over two hundred and fifty students were enrolled last year representing one hundred and nineteen churches. A class of 106 took the complete course and received international certificates, which has the record of being the largest class graduated among the Disciples of Christ. Preparations are being made for over three hundred this year.

## BIG FIRE VISITS CITY OF MADISONVILLE

Whole Block is Swept Out by  
Hungry Flames in  
Night.

Madisonville, Ky., May 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Ruby lumber yard here and several adjoining houses, causing a loss of \$25,000.

The Andersen Ice plant has twice been in the clutch of the fire god, and damages from last night's fire and water are placed at \$8,000.

Warehouses and residences which have been dynamited and burned will carry the amount up to the total.

About 1:30 this morning the fire was discovered raging in a huge lumber yard belonging to the Ruby Lumber company. The flames quickly spread to the Anderson Ice plant, and then swept on to a big warehouse on the corner of Sugg and Railroad streets. Buildings were dynamited in the path of the giant conflagration.

The work of fighting the flames was greatly impeded by the bursting of the fire hose. The new city water system furnished a pressure sufficient, but the rotten hose could not resist the force and burst in numerous places.

The building formerly occupied by the Madisonville Bottling works was blown to the ground in order to check the spreading of the flames.

For some unknown reason the alarm was not turned in until the flames had completely gutted one whole lumber shed, and by the time that the citizens and fire fighters reached the scene the entire lumber yard was roaring and hissing in the grip of the mighty conflagration.

Several steam engines belonging to the L. and N. railroad were sent to the scene and were used to pump water on the burning buildings.

All electric lights in that portion of the city have been cut off. Live wires charged with hundreds of volts of electricity were dangling about the heads of the workers.

## Miller to Succeed Du Ruelle.

Washington, May 18.—Senator James today recommended Perry B. Miller, an attorney of Morganfield, to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, to succeed Judge Du Ruelle, in place of Samuel H. Crossland, of Mayfield. Mr. Crossland would have been named except for his age.

Mr. Miller was a delegate to the Baltimore convention and is a partner of former Congressman Allen.

## ADRIFT IN OPEN BOAT

Emaciated Survivors of  
Steamer Picked up at Sea.

One of the Rescued Men Tells  
Story of Long Intense  
Suffering.

Halifax, N. S., May 18.—The United States revenue cutter Seneca arrived here today with four emaciated survivors of the steamer Columbian, which burned at sea on May 3, and the body of another sailor, who died after he had been picked up with his four comrades from an open boat.

The four living men rescued and brought to port after they had given up all hope of ever seeing land again are:

Robert Tele, first officer; Oscar Kendall and Peter Ballinger, seamen, and Michael Ludwigson, fireman.

The man who died on board the Seneca was Peter Trel, a seaman.

Tele, whose hair had been whitened by his frightful adventure, had sufficiently recovered today to tell something of the experiences of himself and his comrades as they skirted the shores of death.

"When we put off from the Columbian we had only little food and water with us, but we were near the steamer line and expected to be picked up soon," said the seaman.

"The weather was cold, and we were cramped and stiff in the boat. We clung each other the best we could. Throughout the first night at sea some of us were able to get a little sleep, but we saw watches to keep an eye open for steamer lights. On the second day we saw three ships but they were too far away to be signalled, although we tied our coats to cars and waved them until the vessels had passed from view.

"By the end of the second day nearly all our biscuits had been eaten and about half our water had been drunk, but shortly afterward it began to rain, and at frequent intervals, until we were rescued, rain fell. This saved us from the horrors of thirst at sea, for we managed to catch some of the water by spreading out garments until they were soaked, then we would wring them out, catching the precious drops of fresh water.

"Some of the boys had pipes, but they had only a little tobacco, and we passed the pipes from one man to another. It was as long as a pipe could be, and some of the men began to lose heart when the third and fourth days passed without any ship coming within range of us. Some of the boys were getting flighty and began to talk strangely.

"When a man died we sang hymns and threw the body overboard right away.

"We wore thick leather boots when we took to the boat, which was a Godsend to us. When the pangs of hunger became unbearable we cut the leather into strips and chewed what nourishment we could get from it. This and the dirty water we secured from our clothing when it rained furnished our only sustenance.

"All of us in the boat were grown and hardened seamen save only one boy, named Lyelman, who was only sixteen years old. He bory up bravely, but the little chap was one of the first to go. One of the men prayed as we dropped his body over the gunwale. I had given up all hope and was exhausted from hunger and delirious when we were saved.

## Consequences of Tampico.

The capture of Tampico by the rebels may bring up another difficult problem in the already tremendously involved situation in Mexico.

If the Americans go into Tampico and have associations with the rebels there may be some sort of official recognition. Against this Heriata's crowd will most strenuously object.

If the United States does not recognize the rebels the rebels themselves may complain that we are moved by no good purpose, by our presence on the shores of Mexico.

The holder of Tampico by the rebels may be far-reaching in its international consequences. The rebels now have a seaport. They can traffic with all nations. They may buy a ship, put a flag on it and send it cruising.

If the rebels have any sort of an organized government the capture of Tampico gives them a tremendous impetus toward the ultimate overcoming of all opposition.

If the Constitutionalists were dominated by serious minded men, instead of having their councils controlled by bandits and cutthroats, they might quickly bring the war in Mexico to a successful end and might be able to give a peace to the Mexicans which they have not enjoyed for many years.

## Notice to Trustees.

The trustees of the county are notified to meet at the following named places on Saturday, June 6, 1914, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the election of teachers for the coming school year of 1914-15:

Educational Div. No. 1—Barnett's Creek Church.

Educational Div. No. 2—Fordsville.

Educational Div. No. 3—Dundee.

Educational Div. No. 4—Mount Pleasant.

Educational Div. No. 5—Greenbrier.

Educational Div. No. 6—Centertown.

All trustees are urged to be present and assist in the selection of teachers for the different schools.

OZNA SHULTZ, S. S. O. C.

## HENRY TAYLOR DIES IN OWENSBORO

Ohio County Man Found Dead in  
Bed at Boarding  
House.

Henry Taylor, a well known citizen of Beaver Dam, was found dead in his room at the boarding house of Mrs. Tom May, corner Fifth and Frederick streets. There was no evidence of any struggle. The man evidently died of heart disease.

Mr. Taylor was a man with the best of habits. He had been in Owensboro for about a month and had come here to locate permanently in this city. He was boarding with Mrs. May and was on a deal to purchase a one-half interest in her boarding house.

Mr. Taylor has always been in good health, and was laughing and talking with the boarders until nearly 11 o'clock Sunday night, when he went up stairs to retire for the evening. He had been in the habit of getting up at the call of the 6 o'clock breakfast bell, but failed to answer this morning. Mrs. May concluded that he wished to sleep and dismissed the matter until 8 o'clock, when she sent her daughter to knock on the door. No response was made, and about 11 o'clock J. P. Davis, one of the boarders, went up to Taylor's room and, failing to receive answer to his knock, climbed upon a chair and looking over the transom saw that he was dead. The matter was referred to the police department, and Taylor was removed to the W. T. Brown undertaking establishment.

Taylor is a widower. He has a daughter and brother residing at Beaver Dam, as well as other relatives.

Coroner Harl will hold an inquest over the body at 5 o'clock this afternoon.—Owensboro Inquirer.

NOTE—Mr. Taylor was until recently a resident of the Liberty neighborhood, where his remains were interred Tuesday afternoon. He leaves three children, his wife having died several years ago. One brother, Mr. Pen Taylor, resides in Hartford. Messrs. Birch and Horace Taylor, two other brothers reside on the home place near Beaver Dam. Two sisters, Mrs. W. P. Leach, Sanderfur's Crossing and Mrs. Lela Stevens, Liberty, survive. Mr. Taylor had long been a member of the Methodist church and was a good citizen.

## For Sale.

Medical Library, Operating Chair, White's Manikin, a fine lot of Surgical Instruments, Piano and a lot of household and Kitchen Furniture.

MRS. MINNIE W. WEDDING.

## SEN. BEVERIDGE CRITICIZES WILSON

Feebleness of Purpose Never  
Prevents War.

Mexican Policy of Democratic  
Administration Has Lost  
Us Prestige.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 19.—Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator and now a candidate on the Progressive ticket for that office, severely criticised the Mexican policy of the Democratic administration at a dinner of the Indiana Progressive Club here last night. He advocated a constructive policy by this Government in the handling of the Mexican situation, and asserted that recent Mexican incidents had indicated that the United States had lost its place as first power of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Beveridge declared that he could not see where mediation by the South American republics would result in peace.

"Assuming that the A. B. C. mediation settles all these things for us and that we submit," said Mr. Beveridge, "what, then, are the mediators to do with the hordes of professional bandits and murderers who are making Mexico a shambles?"

"I repeat that everybody wishes to avoid war; but let those who excuse the Administration's conduct because they feel that perhaps a truce may be patched up, remember that history shows that this is not the way to avoid war but, on the contrary, the way to make real war inevitable.

"Feebleness of purpose and uncertainty as to policy never yet prevented war."

Mr. Beveridge criticised President Wilson for not taking definite action before the American bluejackets were arrested at Tampico. In this connection he said:

"Subjects of foreign nations were killed; yet although the Administration asked these Governments to look to the United States for the safeguarding of their property and the lives of their subjects, these outrages were hushed up.

"But when a Huerta subordinate arrested a half dozen bluejackets at Tampico, offense was taken.

"Admiral Mayo properly demanded a salute to our flag, the first decisive action in the whole sixteen months of halting blunders."

## A President Every Year

The little mountainous republic of Switzerland has a new president every year; and often he serves his term and passes back to private life without many people knowing so much as his name.

Accustomed as we are to the fuss and fury of an every-four-years election, this condition of affairs in Switzerland seems intolerable until we stop to remember that the European republic does not choose its chief executive by popular vote as we do ours. The Swiss elect their Legislature and the legislators, at their first meeting, choose one of their number to be what we would call the speaker, and the office of speaker carries with it the office of president of the country.

The elections are held on exactly the same plan as those of our Business Men's Club, where the board of directors choose their own presiding officer.

Thus it is that those people who do not take an active interest in politics often overlook the selection of the president. One man would do quite as well as another for the president has no more authority than the speaker of our legislatures; he is merely the presiding officer, the man to hold the gavel and put the motions. He has no special privileges and no power to influence or shape legislation. He seems very democratic in his citizen's clothes on state occasion, for unlike other European rulers, he has no uniforms and wears no decorations or "orders." When he appears in public it is quietly and unostentatiously, and no one not informed would take him for the head of the government.

The present president is Arthur Hoffmann, but before the people are

familiar with his name and features another Legislature may have put some one in his place. As the position confers no special honor, neither does it carry any particular responsibility. The Legislature is the real government body, and the president is merely a pleasant figure-head.

It is told of Hoffman that shortly after his election a party of men lunching in a cafe could not recall his name and appealed to other guests, who were equally ignorant. The only person in the room who could give the president's name was the waiter.

Imagine anybody in the United States having to ask Woodrow Wilson's name and appealing to the waiter for the information.

## Poultry Wanted at Hartford and Centertown, Ky.

Will pay the following cash prices delivered at Centertown, Ky., Saturday, May 23, 1914:

Hens ..... 12c per lb.  
Cocks ..... 6c per lb.  
Ducks ..... 10c per lb.  
Geese ..... 5c per lb.  
Turkeys ..... 10c per lb.  
Springers, 1-2 lbs. to 2-1b25c per lb.  
Guineas ..... 15c each

Will pay the above prices at Hartford, Ky., Saturday, May 23d, in the afternoon. Last special price I will make this season.

W. E. ELLIS,  
Produce Merchant,  
Hartford, Ky.

## COMMENCEMENT AT BEAVER DAM

Most Successful Year in School  
History Comes To  
Close.

Beaver Dam, Ky., May 18.—The final exercises of the West Kentucky Seminary were held at the Opera House on Friday evening, May 15. This, the graduation evening, was the last of six consecutive evening exercises, given by the different grades and classes of the school. There was a large and appreciative audience in attendance each evening.

Prof. M. A. Leiper, of Bowling Green delivered the annual class address on Friday evening. The speaker emphasized the importance of public school education and the distinction it should hold in preparing citizens.

J. Logan Stillwell, principal of schools presented the diplomas in a very appropriate manner. The graduating class was composed of the following: Everett Likins, Ione Taylor, Irene Taylor and Martine Taylor.

This closes one of the most successful school years that Beaver Dam people have shared in many years. Much interest was manifested in every department, especially the high school; thus lending much to the growth of the town as well as the school. The teachers for the past year were J. Logan Stillwell, president; Dudley S. Tanner, vice-president, high school department. Mr. S. P. McKimney, Misses Marie Austin, Irmay Mason and Mrs. I. S. Mason for the grades, Miss Mary Stewart, music department.

## Special Sale.

In order to reduce my stock I will sell for cash only until June 10, 1914, or as long as it lasts, as follows:

Bran and Shipstuf, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.60  
Bran, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
Shorts, pure wheat product, at per cwt. ....\$1.45  
Red Tat Mixed Feed, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
June Pasture, Dairy Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.55  
Alfalfa Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.50  
Feed Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.60  
Flaxseed Meal, at per cwt. ....\$1.35  
Owensboro best Patent Flour in wood, per bbl. ....\$5.35  
Madisonville best Patent Flour in wood, per bbl. ....\$5.25  
I have a few tons of good feeding hay at per ton ....\$12.00  
Special prices on Arab by the ton.

W. E. ELLIS,  
Produce Merchant,  
Hartford, Ky.









## THE E. W. SMITH CO.

Incorporated.  
Owensboro, Kentucky

The Largest Complete House Furnishing Store  
in Western Kentucky.

Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades,  
Matting, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Ranges and Refrigerators shown  
in large varieties. ONE PRICE and PLAIN FIGURES IS SMITH'S  
WAY. WRITE US FOR CUTS AND PRICES.

Prompt Attention Given Mail Orders. We  
Pay The Freight.

[Mention The Republican]

### WEIRD TALE OF THE SEA.

When Death Was Cheated by a Rope's  
End in a Raging Gale.

Few living men have ever looked  
death so square in the face as a cer-  
tain Captain Hodson, who was for  
years connected with the customs  
service at Honolulu. Before that he  
was a shipowner, and the remarkable  
adventure of which he was the hero  
occurred while he was in command  
of a schooner that traded in the Pacific.  
On this occasion the vessel was sev-  
eral days out from land, in the midst  
of the ocean, when it was overtaken  
by a severe gale and thick weather.  
For a time Captain Hodson tried to  
keep the schooner's head up into the  
wind, but the storm became so violent  
that there was nothing for it but to  
run before the gale. He brought the  
vessel about and, pursued by a heavy  
following sea, scudded it under almost  
bare poles to the portward.

The captain himself stood by the  
wheel to give the helmsman direc-  
tions. The rest of the crew, having  
made everything as secure as possible,  
were crunched in the lee of the deck  
house.

A flaw in the wind took the schooner  
aback for a moment, and in that in-  
stant a tremendous wave that was fol-  
lowing close behind mounted over the  
bow and swept several feet deep  
from stern to bow.

Every one but the captain had some-  
thing at hand to cling to, although the  
wave wrenched the man at the wheel  
from his hold and threw him on his  
face. However, he brought up against  
the deck house and scrambled to his  
feet just in time to see the rushing  
water carry Captain Hodson over-  
board.

Hodson's case was as nearly hope-  
less as it could well be, for it was, of  
course, quite impossible to put out a  
boat in such a sea or even to bring the  
schooner about to pick him up. But at  
the very moment that the catastrophe  
happened the ropes that held the gaff  
of the foremast in place broke and let  
the stick drop to the deck. One end  
hung out over the side of the schooner,  
and several broken ropes dangled  
from it. As Captain Hodson swept by  
these rope ends struck him on the  
head. Instinctively he seized one of  
them and clung to it with desperation.

The schooner tore on through the  
water, and her master at the end of  
the dangling rope was drawn in close  
under her hull and dragged along  
through the waves. He could not have  
long withstood this sort of treatment,  
for the sea beat him about fiercely and  
threw him again and again against the  
side of the vessel.

But presently a gust of wind lurch-  
ed the schooner well over, her lee rail  
plunged beneath the water, and at the  
same instant another wave picked the  
captain up and tossed him sprawling  
on the sloping deck. Buttered as he  
was, he had enough strength left to  
seize the standing rigging and cling to  
it, while the water poured back again  
into the sea.

The helmsman had seen Captain  
Hodson swept away to death, as he  
truly believed, and his astonishment  
at seeing him back again on deck may  
be imagined. Hodson was not seri-  
ously injured by his experience, and his  
vessel continued to stem the storm and  
beat in her way to port—  
Vander's Campaign.

The Gaelic Tongue.  
The Gaelic language was once spoken  
by a considerable number of the  
human race in the British Isles, the  
Isle of Man, northern France and  
Spain. There is evidence that the Gaelic  
branch of the Celtic breed was  
widespread. For instance, it is main-  
tained by some excellent authorities  
that the United States, who threatened at one  
time to overwhelm Rome and who  
were stopped by Marston, were of Gaelic  
speech. The ancient language is  
found today in the Isle of Man, Wales,  
the highlands of Scotland, western Ire-  
land and in Brittany, northern France.  
—New York American.

Great in Little Things.  
George Washington's surveying done  
150 years ago with the comparatively  
simple instruments of the day has  
been checked up by government sur-  
veyors of today and found perfect.  
Experts in other lines might check up  
other works and qualities of his—his  
patience, his common sense, his fore-  
sight, his persistence—and find pretty  
nearly the same degree of excellence.  
Washington was only nineteen years  
old when he ran his lines through the  
forests and over the hills of Lord Fairfax's  
estate in Virginia. But the youth  
was father to the man.—Baltimore Sun.

Gigantic Neptune.  
Neptune, owing to its remoteness,  
shines as an eighth magnitude star.  
Its diameter is 25,000 miles, or a little  
more than Pallas. Its mean distance  
from the sun is 27,000,000 miles. It  
has one satellite, which revolves at a  
distance of 230,000 miles, or about the  
same distance as our moon. However,  
of the planet itself we know very little,  
but it seems probable that it is little  
more than a globe of very heavy gas.

Unfair.  
Office Seeker—Is there anything else  
in the job you speak of besides the  
salary? Political Boss—There's an ill  
the work on the side, unless you see or  
Ah, I knew there was some string to  
it.—Kansas City Star.

Hence His Sadness.  
"You are going to the wedding, Jean  
Pierre, and you look so sad."  
"I should think so. It is my own  
marriage." Paris Life.

The highest culture is to speak no ill.  
—Robert Browning.

### COURTESIES OF WAR.

Christmas Boxes the Boers Dropped  
Among the English.

When the Boers advanced on Lady-  
smith in the Transvaal war the late  
Melton Prior was one of the twenty  
newspaper correspondents who threw  
in their lot with the English army in-  
stead of making the hurried retreat  
that was still possible. In his book,  
"Campaigns of a War Correspondent,"  
he tells us of interesting incidents of the  
siege.

The enemy succeeded in placing thirty-  
two guns on the heights above the  
town and kept up such an incessant  
fire that the troops and civilians were  
soon engaged in digging bomb proof  
shelters. In a short time they learned  
to distinguish the different Boer guns  
by their sound and gave them amusing  
names. Three of the large ones they  
called "Long Tom," "Fuddling Billy"  
and "Wenny Willie." Then there was  
"Silent Sam," so named because the  
bursting of a shell was the first warn-  
ing we got that it had been fired.  
"Bloody Mary," as you may suppose,  
was loaded upon as a beast of a gun.

In spite of the havoc that the can-  
non worked, the soldiers soon grew ac-  
customed to the shelling. One day the  
Second Gordon highlanders were play-  
ing football, when a shell plunged in  
among them. Fortunately, no one was  
hurt, and they went on playing. The  
Boers were so interested, apparently,  
that they gave up firing and actually  
sat on the edge of the hills, watching  
the game. Then, when it was all over,  
the firing started afresh.

But this was not the only courtesy  
the enemy showed. On Christmas day  
they saluted the happy morn by salvoes  
of shells. The first two that fell into  
the camps of the engineers and the  
Imperial Light horse did not burst.  
When the shells were picked up it was  
found that wooden plugs had been in-  
serted in place of the fuses, and inside  
the shells were plum puddings. On the  
outside were the words, "With the  
compliments of the season."

### THE CRUSH OF WORLDS.

It Will Come When the Solar System  
Falls Into the Sun.

The whole of the present solar sys-  
tem is ultimately to fall into the sun,  
causing an explosion that may result  
in a new solar system. Such is the  
theory put forward in the Journal of  
Natural Science by Professor Philip  
Fanth, a well known astronomer,  
whose reputation has rested principal-  
ly upon his researches into conditions  
on the moon.

The novel feature of Dr. Fanth's  
theory is that it is based upon the sup-  
position that a great part of the known  
solar system, including especially the  
planets Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn,  
are not composed of mineral matter at  
all, but are tremendous masses of ice  
or balls of ice surrounding a mineral  
kernel. Furthermore, he declares, a  
part of what is now known as the  
Milky way is not mineral or gaseous,  
but "a ring of ice dust," masses of  
particles of ice suspended in space, the  
outer planet revolving a constant ad-  
dition to the ice mass from this  
source.

Professor Fanth declares that the  
world at early or some remote period  
has had a similar experience, resulting  
in the death of nearly all animate na-  
ture, and that all species of life as we  
know it have arisen since then. Even  
today the planets swinging through  
their revolving orbits will fall into the  
sun, causing a new explosion and per-  
haps the birth of a new solar system,  
but for thousands of years before that  
time all life, either on earth or else-  
where, will have disappeared.—New  
York Sun.

His Conceit.  
Albion Pratt, a minor light of Na-  
poleon's time, was a most conceited  
man. The Duke of Wellington met him  
in Paris at a dinner given in honor of  
himself. The duke made a long oration,  
chiefly on the state of political  
affairs, and concluded with the words,  
"We owe the salvation of Europe to  
one man alone." "Before he gave me  
time to finish," said the duke, "he put  
his hand on his heart and continued,  
"To me."

All in Harmony.  
"Have you been in Mrs. Gilder's new  
home?"  
"No."  
"It's furnished perfectly exquisite.  
You ought to see the antiques! Every-  
thing is just as old as it can be. Why  
she hasn't neglected a single period."  
"Indeed?"  
"Yes. What do you think? She's  
even got a Queen Anne vacuum clean-  
er!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Oath of Silence.  
In certain districts of Western Aus-  
tralia there are women who take an  
oath to remain silent after the death  
of their husbands. In some cases they  
will remain mute for two years after  
the funeral, and very often the oath  
is kept also by the mother and mother-  
in-law of the deceased.—Paris Revue  
Mollede.

Honduras' Silver Coins.  
In the republic of Honduras the sil-  
ver currency was for years made  
from Spanish bullion. This newly  
ways contains a certain proportion of  
gold, which used not to be separated  
before it went to the mint, so the  
Honduras silver coins prior to 1911  
generally contain a certain proportion  
of gold.

Out of His Life.  
"Marion, now, Freddie, at the time  
when you had your little something  
you must say, 'Yes, thank you.'"  
"If you don't want it you must say  
'No.' Don't you bother me. I don't  
expect to refuse anything."—But  
Transcript.

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### Sleeping in Church.

A German professor who undertook  
to discover why women do not go to  
sleep in church like men arrives at  
the very obvious and fundamental  
conclusion that it is because the men  
are not so much interested in the  
apparel of their fellow man as are the  
women in the apparel of their sex.  
He believes that men pay more at-  
tention to the sermon than women do  
and that if the preacher has some-  
thing to say that interests them they  
will stay awake. As for the women,  
he doubts if they ever pay attention to  
a sermon, but argues that they find  
enough to keep them interested in  
the contemplation of their sisters'  
gowns and bonnets.

The good professor's argument has  
some merit. A woman can entertain  
herself very well if she has before  
her a variety of styles in hats and  
dresses. It matters not whether the  
minister's text is "All is vanity" or  
"Consider the lilies of the field." She  
can institute an unerring apprais-  
ment of every hat within range of  
the vision, and when "meeting" is  
over can tell whether Mrs. Brown's  
headgear is new, made over or bor-  
rowed. She is able to tell how much  
Mrs. Smith's skirt is off in its tube  
effect, and what Mr. Jones paid for  
her new waist.

A man can sit in a church all day  
and emerge without being able to  
tell whether the minister wore a  
waistcoat or a sweater. He wouldn't  
wonder if a lady's lovely waist was  
new or glider wore shoes or was  
barefoot. He is not interested in  
knowing whether his friend from the  
same office building is on a pos-  
sible or a black string cravat. He  
couldn't tell whether the man in front  
of him had on a new suit or an old  
one changed up. Therefore, if the  
woman is not interested in Nature  
is prompted to take all in a qui-  
snore. The women of the congrega-  
tion, busy inspecting each other,  
have plenty to keep them awake.  
—Louisville Times.

Kept Busy.  
"I suppose that with Jinks it was  
a case of marry in haste and repent  
at leisure." "Not exactly. His prin-  
cipal complaint appears to be that he  
has no leisure."—Buffalo Express.

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## Hartford Republican.

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ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Letters and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.

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### TELEPHONES.

Commercial Exchange 103  
Farmers' Mutual 22

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Congressman Ben Johnson a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative from the 4th Congressional district. General primary election August 1, 1914.

Carranza and Villa are too busy to mediate just now.

The man who makes a mint bed, needn't lie down in it.

Who would we all be worrying about if it were not for Huerta.

The Baltimore platform has been shot full of holes, so to speak.

Secretary McAdoo has evidently strengthened his hold on that job anyway.

Why don't President Wilson try to make Gov. Cole please salute the constitution.

Nat Goodwin hasn't had a new wife since the Underwood Tariff law went into effect.

A Pittsburgh man has named his first boy Huerta. He ought to have at least ten years.

Col. Roosevelt is back. Wilson and Bryan had better grab their doll rags and hide them.

Strange as it may seem, one of the ugliest women that we know is opposed to suffrage.

It is claimed that Villa is a better man than he used to be. Yet, we fear he is a long way from good.

Billy Sunday is coming to Louisville but we are not going to waste any sympathy on either of them.

Argentina is furnishing us with corn and beef and now proposes to help out our lame statesmanship.

If Upton Sinclair had to make a living digging coal, he would know what a hunger strike really amounts to.

Let's see, how long has Congress been in session, anyway? This is asked to mind by a suggestion that it is likely to adjourn in July.

What good is a law to protect squirrels and other game unless the timber is protected. Very soon a poor squirrel or raccoon will have no place in all the country to lay his head.

Gov. McCreary—"Hain't you better withdraw, Owsley?" No. You are older Governor and it won't hurt you so bad. McCreary—"But, it would be the first time in a long career of office hunting and office holding."

The Kentucky Press Association is to meet at Dawson Springs next month. A splendid program has been prepared and there is every indication that this is to be one of the most successful conventions of the Association. Dawson Springs also appreciates the honor and is going to spread herself some for the occasion.

There is no specific justification under the law for shooting a man caught burglarizing your house at midnight; but what is to be done under such circumstances, especially if the burglar is armed. The man who is desperate enough to break into a house to rob is always desperate enough to commit murder if surprised and detected. After all it is just as well for the housebreaker to understand that he takes his life in his own hands, when he piles his avocation. The regrettable occurrence at Beaver Dam is likely to be repeated in Hartford at any time.

It becomes more and more evident that the insurance companies which have withdrawn from Kentucky, because of certain laws passed by the last legislature, are simply trying to bluff the entire State of Kentucky. The law which is complained about is no more severe than those passed by several other states and under which these companies are now do-

ing business. Besides the Kentucky home companies are still doing business under this law. They could not very well withdraw. Why can't outside concerns do the same? It is simply a held up game and the State insurance department should stand firm. Let these companies leave. If they will. Others can be organized to do the business.

### Facts That Are Facts.

A Middlebourn administration partisan says: "The American consumer is saving \$30,000,000 on his yearly sugar bill. For the first time in a month 20 years refined sugar is selling at 3.50 cents a pound, whereas at this date in 1913 it was quoted on the 4.30 basis."

One brand of sugar, granulated, that competes with the sugar manufactured in the United States, is quoted by the refiners at 3.50 cents a pound in wholesale lots.

But the consumer is paying 5 and 6 cents a pound for his sugar and isn't saving even \$3,000,000 a year in his sugar bill.

New York refiners quote "cane tablets" at 5.55 cents; cut loaf at 4.95 cents; confectioners' granulated at 4.16 cents; cubes, 4.10 cents, all being wholesale prices. The retail price is 2 and more cents a pound higher.

And if the past is any judge the moment beet sugar is off the market the Sugar Monopoly in New York, created by the Tariff law will put up the wholesale price of sugar as it did coffee, hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

### Helping the Foreigner.

On several days last week, and again on Monday of this week, cables to the Associated Press stated that the chief feature of the Berlin stock exchange was the slump in the market value of German iron and steel shares. It was explained that this decline followed the announcement of reduction in the price of iron and steel products intended for export. These statements foreshadow imports of foreign steel at Atlantic ports in the near future, and at the same time tend to sustain the contention of American producers that when Tariff bars are let down foreign producers do not hesitate to cut prices on export business in order to maintain prices in their home market. Of course, this policy is not confined to foreign producers. It is followed and justified by American manufacturers, because it helps to reduce the percentage of overhead costs, and under a Protective Tariff enables home manufacturers to operate their plants and give larger employment to labor.

Last year, when the Tariff bill was before Congress, and when it was certain that it would become law, with its drastic cuts in duties, the steel trade continued active, and Free Traders referred to this fact as evidence that the change would have no unfavorable effect. But in 1913 foreign producers of iron and steel could not supply their home markets, and exports from the United States for the fiscal year reached a new high record. Demand was simultaneous in all the chief markets of the world. Now conditions are reversed. Consumption has fallen below production capacity at home and abroad. As a result competition is very keen, and the present Tariff law has given the foreigner an advantage he did not possess under the Protective Tariff. Germany is out for business, and as a first step it has made a sufficiently sharp cut in export prices to affect the market value of its iron and steel specialties. The real test of the Tariff law is yet to be made.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

### Notice Co. H.

The members of Co. H. are directed to report at the Armory Saturday May 23 at 2 p. m. for drill and gallery practice. Will also meet at 7:30 p. m. The summer service uniforms will be issued.

The latest information indicates that the maneuver encampment will be held at Chicamauga, Georgia, provided hostilities with Mexico does not prevent.

Four recruits are needed to fill vacancies now existing, and these should be secured at once as the time limit will soon expire whereby they could secure pay at encampment.

C. B. SHOWN, 1st Lieut.

### A. S. of E. Notice.

The wool will be received at Beaver Dam, Monday, May 25th. All persons having wool pooled with the A. S. of E. will please deliver on that date, as there will be one day of delivery only.

D. M. STEWART, Sec.

### Business Opportunity.

Wanted—partner with \$600 in excellent county right proposition. Splendid possibilities. Full investigation. Address W. S. 308 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

## FOR STRAIGHT OUT PROTECTION POLICY

### Uncompromising Anti-Free-Trade

Attitude of the Indiana Republican State Convention.

A straight-out, uncompromising Protection platform was adopted by the Indiana Republican State Convention of April 22, 23, as follows:

We, the Republicans of Indiana, in twentieth century convention assembled, hail with satisfaction the multiplying evidences of Republican success. The result of every primary election of registration held since the election of 1912 proves the constantly increasing drift toward the Republican party and demonstrates beyond question that the sole hope of the people for relief from the burdens of Democratic misrule is through its return to power. Vindication has been brought to Republican policies by the trial of alternative policies, and facing the conditions of to-day rather than the theories of yesterday, the voters of Indiana and the nation impatiently await the opportunity to correct another 1892 mistake with another 1894 verdict at the polls.

We condemn the present national administration for its repeated violations of pledged faith with the people. It promised a revision of the Tariff which would not disturb business. It has given us a sectional Tariff measure which has disturbed and depressed business to an extent unknown since the last Democratic Tariff revision 20 years ago. It promised a Tariff which would lower the cost of living while maintaining wages and the prices of farm products. It enacted a law which has reduced the cost of farm products. It promised a solution of the trust problem by Tariff adjustment, and has succeeded only in demonstrating the utter futility of its method. It promised a strict adherence to civil service reform principles, and has stripped the diplomatic service of its trained experts and made it the means of paying personal and political obligations. It promised economy and retrenchment, and has increased the appropriations more than a hundred million dollars annually. It promised the overthrow of caucus rule, and has given such an exhibition of the tyranny of the secret caucus as has never before been witnessed. It pledged the freedom of debate and deliberation in Congress, and the curtailing of the power of the Speaker, and has resorted to cloture and gag rule, transferring to the Democratic floor leader all the power formerly vested in the Speaker. It declared for free trade for American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal, and at the behest of Great Britain it is attempting to repeal the law providing for its exemption. It has declared repeatedly against centralization of government and aggressions by the executive, and has made of Congress a servile instrument of the executive will. It has declared against dollar diplomacy and has effected treaties with Hayti and Nicaragua, providing for it in flagrant form. It declared for protection of the rights of every American citizen of the United States residing in a foreign land, and compelling thousands of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico to obtain it by fleeing across the border to avoid the bloody consequences of "watchful waiting." It promised American produce free access to the markets of the world, and gives us treasury figures which prove the rapid shrinkage of exports. It promised greater prosperity to the farmer but gave him the competition of the labor and cheap lands of foreign countries.

The Republican party is now and always has been the consistent and steadfast advocate of Protection to American labor and the promotion of American industry. We hold that the first duty of good government is to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people.

We are opposed to any doctrine which subjects American labor to the competition of the cheap labor of other lands.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in our own country, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with American labor there should be levied a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

We hold that the products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of Protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that this is the true American policy; that it taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; that it puts the burden of revenue on the foreign producer, while at the same time it secures the American market for the American

producer; that it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; that experience now confirms the fact that the largest diversity of industry is most productive of the prosperity, comfort and independence of the people; that, in its most practical application, it is just, fair and impartial, and grants equality of opportunity to foreign control, domestic industry and to sectional diversification.

We hold that this American policy is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that its substitution for it of a Tariff for revenue only has destroyed many and varied industries, and has caused thousands of our people out of profitable employment.

As a result of 50 years of Protection, the American market is the richest and best on earth, and we believe in religiously preserving that market to and for the American producer. For that reason we most vigorously protest against the Underwood bill passed by the present Democratic Congress. It has opened up our markets to the products of the farmers and the manufacturers of every competing nation, without cost to them, and has brought our farmers and our artisans into destructive competition in our own markets with the products of cheaper labor and cheaper lands in other countries of the world. Under those conditions the manufacturer is forced to the alternative of closing his mill or reducing the wages of his employes to the wage level of his foreign competitor, while the farmer is compelled to sell his products with the like products of rival nations in our own markets, and to sell them to a labor population whose purchasing power has been greatly curtailed by this same competition from abroad.

Realizing that a Tariff too low brings destructive competition, and that a Tariff too high affords a shelter for monopoly, we are in favor of a non-partisan Tariff Commission, and demand of our Senators and Representatives in Congress that proper legislation be speedily enacted to establish such commission to the end that all duties shall be adjusted to the exact difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

The Panama Canal is a United States enterprise. We bought, paid for and own the canal. It is as much our property as the Mississippi river. It is, however, a great public highway for the use of all foreign nations upon terms of exact equality. Under the treaties with other countries under the Monroe doctrine, and in justice to our proprietorship and ownership, no outside power can be permitted to share in its management or control.

We should fortify and maintain the canal for all time and work out the details of its operation without dictation or advice from Great Britain or any other foreign power.

### The Colonel Again "Comes Back."

The Colonel is coming up from South America and the Spanish Main, and on the day that he arrives in New York, no matter if Vera Cruz is being bombarded and Huerta is running from the capital, the Colonel will get a place upon the first page of the New York papers.

Neither age nor the tendency of men to forget makes the Colonel stale. He is everlastingly interesting.

He has held the middle of the world's stage since the day he went a-raiding and a-charging and a-fussing and a-cussing up the hill at Santiago.

He has been a thorn in the side of scheming politicians, a disturber of the peaceful rule of Big Privilege, a delight to the fellows who admire courage and dash, every day since his return from Cuba.

As much as any other man, Theodore Roosevelt has impressed his views on the minds of the American people, and more than any other man he has quickened in the hearts of every American the consciousness of his own rights and the determination to protect these rights at all hazards.

Tom Platt nominated him as vice president in order to kill him politically. If the lamented McKinley had not been assassinated, after serving out his two terms Col. Roosevelt would have succeeded him as the Republican nominee.

Though Col. Roosevelt, because of the assassin's bullet, became president, he would have occupied the White House in the natural course of events if this murder had not resulted in his going there.

From the moment that he stepped upon the bridge of the ship of state he controlled it. He was his own executive officer and his own navigator. If he set the course of a vessel and retired to his quarters it was with the distinct understanding that he should be called if it were to veer one point from his objective.

When he left the White House after having made Mr. Taft president, those who hated him thought they

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about the price you want to pay. We have a Hat to match your purse.

# E. P. Barnes & Bro.

## BEAVER DAM, KY.

were done with the Colonel. As a private citizen they felt that he could no longer stay in the limelight.

With no patronage and no favors to bestow, those men in politics who make their way by trading were sure the Colonel would soon be forgotten.

He went off hunting tigers and lions in Africa, and when he came out of the jungles there was a battalion of photographers and reporters at the crossing into civilization.

Kings and presidents of European states eagerly looked forward to the pleasure of meeting him. The Colonel even got into a quarrel with the pope and, strange to say, he got out of it and still held the esteem of the most standpat members of that religious organization.

He was a prince among the democrats in Paris and, yet, the emperor of Germany, a "ruler by divine right," claimed the Colonel as his good friend. The Sorbonne, among the oldest schools in Europe, conferred upon him a degree, and the dons of Oxford gave him respectful attention.

He went off to South America to hunt birds and snakes and to explore. As soon as he was out of the country his old enemies began to be about him. It was stated that he had collected a fee for lecturing before a geographical society in Rio Janeiro. The Colonel did not deny the story. Some of his friends felt that if he accepted money it was an entirely legitimate transaction.

Now comes a statement from the head of the society, made under the official sanction of the government of Brazil, that the Colonel charged nothing, asked nothing and collected nothing.

His stories of his explorations in South America are most interesting papers.

The description of his journey up the River de la Plata is so graphic that one can see the boat, the majestic sweep of the waters, hear the jaguars roar, the alligators flap their tails and the buffaloes when they go "kerplunk" into the water.

It was stated that the Colonel discovered a river. We don't know whether he did or not. We only know that if there was a river that was undiscovered the Colonel found it.

He will be back in New York this week and what he has to say about Mexico, Panama, Columbia and anything else he chooses to talk about will be read by every one of the 90,000,000 American people who can practice this art.

Those journalists whose traditions

he has shattered, those politicians whose ambitions he has blasted, may severely criticize the Colonel as erratic, as impulsive, but the fact is that the older the man grows the closer grip he seems to have on the hearts of the American people, and under the growing years he is deepening his mind from the wisdom that he gathers every day.

We are glad that the Colonel is back from South America. We hope he is well and that he will stay well for many years, and keep his mind and his body strong, because he is our most distinguished private citizen and our most useful American.—Memphis Appeal.

### A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures dithers, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2326 Olive Street, St.

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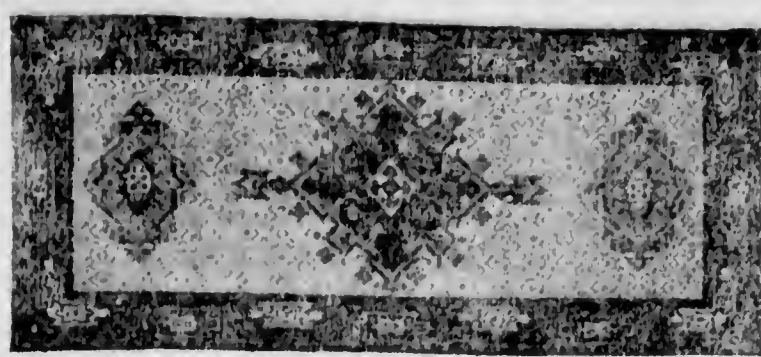
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It would not trouble you to know how much trouble and expense it requires to procure such feed. That we have it is enough for you to know. Our prices are the lowest, so there is more than one reason why you should buy here.

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The edict has gone forth and the time is ripe for a general renovation of your premises. We want to remind the Ladies that we are prepared to furnish them everything in the way of House Furnishings that would make a home a place of beauty.

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Our new Druggets, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Curtain Rods, Extension Brackets, Matting, Matting Druggets, Small Matting Rugs, Brussels and Axminster Rugs, Floor Oil Cloth, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4.

Our catalog is at your disposal if we have not in stock what you want. Will be glad to order for you. We want your business. Don't forget this and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

# FAIR & Co.

THE FAIR DEALERS.

### Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

#### M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
H. B. MISCHKE, Agt.



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Say Something Worth While, Say

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HARTFORD, - KY.

Wall Paper at Ohio Co. Drug Co.

Get 12 baths for \$2 at Riley's Shaving Parlor.

Nelson meets Hartford at East End Park Saturday. They are strong and a good game is expected.

Mrs. Isaac Foster and son, Yewell, of Owensboro, visited friends and relatives here recently.

The biggest bargain we have ever offered our subscribers is The Republican and four magazines, all one year, for only \$1.25.

Mrs. D. L. Johnson, Evansville, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Riley for several weeks, will return home to-day.

We will sell you a soda fountain and some show cases cheap if you come quick.

Ohio County Drug Co.

Mr. Martin D. Thomas left yesterday for a visit to Louisville, Cincinnati and other places. He will return next week.

Miss Corinne Rogers, of Elkton, will arrive in a short time to visit her grandmother, Mrs. S. K. Cox and other relatives.

Mrs. E. G. Barrows, Misses Sophia Wootner, Helene Hiley, Verna Duke and Annie Patton spent the day in Owensboro, Tuesday.

CHINAWARE—Dinner sets, plates, covered dishes, cups and saucers, all size dishes—a special new line and cheap at Her & Black's.

If your subscription to The Republican is due, better pay up now and get four big magazines, all one year, for only 25 cents extra.

WANTED—Ginseng, Yellow Root and a limited amount of Mayapple Root. Will pay cash.

E. P. MORE, Hartford.

We have in stock the greatest line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes ever carried in Ohio county. If in the market, see Hartford Mill Co., before purchasing.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Felix have gone to Forest Glen, Md., to be present at the graduation of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, from National Park Seminary.

We have in stock the greatest line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes ever carried in Ohio county. If in the market, see Hartford Mill Co., before purchasing.

Dr. Bean's Opera House will have another good picture show Saturday night. Illustrated songs, good music and an hour's fun for only ten cents. Be sure to come.

Screen doors and windows made and guaranteed to fit. Old ones recovered and painted at reasonable prices. See us.

HARTFORD MILL CO.

County Clerk Blankenship is having some new shelving placed in his office which will furnish much needed room and add to its appearance. The work is being done by Mr. W. R. Hedrick.

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook will leave in a few days for Shelbyville and Lexington where she will attend the commencement. She will be accompanied from Shelbyville to Lexington by Miss Marian Holbrook.

Good Magazines should be regular visitors to every home. Her & Barnett are the exclusive agents in Hartford and vicinity and will take great pleasure in handling your order. Write for catalogue and other information.

Mr. A. C. Yeiser has sold his house and lot on Fredrick Street to Sheriff S. O. Keown and has purchased Mr. T. R. Barnard's residence on Washington Street. The consideration in the first sale was \$1,350 and in the latter, \$1,850.

We intend that every man who intends to build a house this season shall have everything he needs to use, from a brickbat up, and at the very lowest possible price.

HARTFORD MILL CO.

At a meeting of Hartford School Board Monday night Prof. Henry Leach was elected to the position of Vice President of Hartford College and Miss Lella Glenn to the position of Assistant High School teacher, made vacant by the declination of Prof. Foster.

EYES NEED GLASSES, when you have to hold your reading further than 13 inches away, or have the lamp between you and your work. We make scientific tests, fit best quality glasses at the very lowest prices.

J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler & Optician.

William Peters, who was shot and dangerously wounded by Mr. E. J. Tifford at Beaver Dam last Thursday night, while attempting to rob the cash drawer in Tifford's restaurant, is thought to be out of danger. Tifford surrendered to the sheriff and was released on bond. Should Peters recover he will probably not be prosecuted for the shooting.

Mr. William Foreman, known to Hartford people as "Pap," celebrated his 84th birthday yesterday. He is the oldest living native citizen of Hartford and he says there is not a family living in Hartford that lived here in 1861. Mr. William Renter is the only man living here who is older than Mr. Foreman. He is 87. Mrs. Lucinda Charles, the oldest person in town is more than 90 years old.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT BACK FROM WILDS

Declares He Will Not Run For Governor of New York.

New York, May 19.—Theodore Roosevelt returned home today from his many months' visit to South America. He arrived at quarantine from Para shortly after 4 o'clock, accompanied by two naturalists of his own party on the liner Aden. With a few crisp sentences, punctuated by decisive gestures, he reaffirmed the verity of the "River of Doubt."—Curtly denied having expressed himself as to presidential possibilities for 1916, declared he would not run for governor of New York, made a few deprecatory remarks about his critics, and with the harbor craft tooting and flags fluttering was taken aboard a tug, which proceeded to Oyster Bay.

Roosevelt was noticeably thinner, and walked with a cane, but his face showed energy characteristic of him.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Ohio County Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co. (Incorporated.)

is a farmers' telephone system and furnishes a complete system whereby farmers can keep posted as to pools and prices on farm products in neighborhoods of this (Ohio) and adjoining counties, though it is just as necessary for the business and professional man to use it also, as they cannot afford to be out of touch with the man on the farm, and they have shown their sympathy with the farmers organization by patronizing and becoming a part of this great system with exchanges at the following points in Ohio county: Hartford, (Main office, Beaver Dam), McHenry, Centertown, Rockport, Prentiss, Bazetown, Neafus, Horse Branch, Dundee, Narrows and Pattiesville, and an exchange at Partridge, Muhlenberg county. We also connect with the following Home Telephone Co.'s: Rochester and Morgantown, Butler county; Yeaman and Short Creek, Grayson county, with whom we exchange service.

With a telephone in this system you have the privilege of and access to no less than two thousand subscribers for a very small monthly fee.

You cannot afford to do without it in your office, home or business house. For particulars call or write

A. E. PATE, Sec'y., Hartford, Ky.  
Or J. M. SHULTZ, Pres., Prentiss, Ky.

434t Closing Exercises Hartford College.

Next Tuesday evening will begin the thirty-fourth annual commencement exercises of Hartford College. On that evening the pupils of the primary department and third and fourth grades under Misses Glenn and Marks will give "Commotion in Fairyland," an operetta in three acts.

Wednesday evening the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades, under Prof. Anderson and Mrs. Foster, will give "Uncle Sam's Council," and a Maypole dance.

The entertainments Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be given at the College Hall and will be free to the public.

The high school pupils will hold forth at Bean's Opera House Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday evening the play will be given by the Sophomore Class, "At the End of the Rainbow." On Friday evening the Junior Class will present, "The Hoodoo," a three act comedy.

An admission fee of 20 cents will be charged on Thursday and Friday evenings to help defray the extra expenses incident to holding the exercises in the Opera House.

Bean's Orchestra will furnish the music each evening. Scholarship medal will be presented Friday evening.

### For Sale.

Just received a carload of 24-inch well tiling.

W. E. ELLIS, The Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

454t

### Beef From Argentina.

The Tariff wall being down, 9,000,000 pounds of Argentine beef are being imported into the United States every month. Though the importa-

WEAR OUR GOOD



OF COURSE YOU WANT

A NEW STRAW HAT!

COME IN SEE OURS.

YOU'LL BUY.

# CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.



## It's Daddy Talking

"HUSH, children; it's daddy talking." "Yes, Jim; we are all well and the children have been real good. How have you been? Coming home tonight? That's fine! It will be good to see you."

The business man who is obliged to be away from home brings joy to the family circle by cheery words over the long distance Bell Telephone which keeps him always in touch with home conditions.

When You Telephone—Smile

## Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED.

119 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



tions have no influence in lowering the price of beef to the consumer, they have possibly had influence in keeping the prices of native beef from soaring nearer to the clouds than they have been flying.

So much may rightfully be claimed for the new Tariff.

But what may be said toward the discouragement given to the movement toward raising beef cattle in America in adequate numbers? What may be said of the indirect results of an enfeebled market for corn, our greatest crop, because of the fewer native cattle to feed? What may be said for the development of the scope of independence on other countries for our food supply?

After years in which the advantage of the Tariff lay mostly with the manufacturing interests. The agricultural interests began to receive di-

rect benefits from it. Then the Tariff was cut and slashed in such a way that the injury done was suffered mostly by the farming class. It is possible that the farming people can stand it—at least they always stand more or less meekly the blows that foolish statecraft deals them. But it is only the blind and stupid who refuse to see that a wound given the basic industry of agriculture must inevitably bring pain and agony to every line of endeavor in the country.

—Toledo Blade.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.











## No Substitutes

RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

## REMNANT OF THE SEMINOLES

One Powerful Tribe Live in Florida Everglades.

Hate Whites and Hence Have Always Refused Government Aid.

Miami, Fla. May 19.—Many people in the Northern States are unaware that there dwells in the fastnesses of the Florida Everglades one of the most interesting and picturesque bands of American aborigines in the United States, known as the Seminole Indians, who are now as separate and distinct from the white race as when Columbus first held mass on the shores of Cuba. These are the remnants of the one-time mighty nation of Seminoles, who defied the United States Government for more than half a century and persistently refused civilization.

While the numerous wars and forced emigrations have reduced their numbers to a few hundred, their mode of living, dispositions and customs are in many respects the same as when the haughty De Soto sailed into Tampa Bay in 1539.

The Seminoles live to themselves, avoiding contact with the white race as much as possible and seldom if ever taking whites into their confidence, and on account of the almost inaccessible nature of the country in which they live, little is known of their intimate home life. Unlike the Indians of the West, they have persistently refused any assistance from the government, saying in response to offers for their support, "We only wish to be left alone."

They have no written language, yet they are familiar with the traditions and history of the tribe. The events of the seven years' war are still vivid in their campfire memories, and taught from infancy to avoid any semblance of intimacy with the race who, through the violation of the most sacred rule of warfare, "the flag of truce," captured and imprisoned for life their matchless warrior chieftain, Osceola, and his brave staff. The tribe are taught that the whites are lacking in honor, or in the Seminole language hollowagus (no good).

The present Florida Indians are the descendants of that invincible tribe who were never completely conquered. In the year 1859 there were said to be only 112 Seminoles left in Florida but during the long period of peace with the white race their numbers have increased, until there are now between 500 and 600. These are divided into four bands, the Mamis, the Okeechobees, the Tallahassee and the Big Cypress. These bands have not been governed by the "great chief" for about ten years, as was formerly their custom, but each band has its leader, whose duty is to preside at councils for administration of the unwritten laws of the Seminole tribe that from time immemorial have been handed down from generation to generation.

Many of the Seminole braves are types of physical excellence. Their attire consists of a tunic of various bright gaudy colors, with which buckskin leggings and moccasins are sometimes worn.

The squaws wear a long, full skirt, which effectively hides their bare feet with a long-sleeved waist. They are very well behaved, modest and shy, and it is considered improper for as much as their feet or ankles to be exposed to view, although their waist and skirts do not meet by 6 or 8 inches, this discrepancy being only partly covered by a shawl-like attachment or cover to the waist. Their dress is even gayer colored and more gaudy than that of the men, having wide stripes of red, yellow, blue and white encircling both the waist and skirt, with great strings of bright colored beads around the neck, mak-

ing an appearance that would do credit to a masquerade or fancy dress affair. They show no desire to copy the styles of their palefaced sisters. The Seminoles are kind to their families, fond of and devoted to their children, are pure in morals, and honest among themselves and with the whites. They do most of their trading in Miami and Fort Lauderdale. In these places are certain stores which they make headquarters for all purchases and sale of their furs and other products. They are very suspicious of the motives and designs of white men, and the few who are able to speak and understand English have been taught by their chiefs "Estahp-kee, Kolowagus lexecojus" (whiteman no good; lie too much). And it is very reluctantly that they give information as to the location of their camps, hunting grounds or home life.

It is believed by many white people that the Seminoles have some secret remedy which is a sure cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Tom Tigerdeer being asked one day, "What does an Indian do when bitten by a rattlesnake?" promptly replied with a twinkle in his beading eyes, "He take a big sleep."

They are said to be good traders, having their price on each article and persistently refusing to sell for less than their original price.

Sofka, the principle diet of the Seminoles is prepared by the squaws. It consists of meats and vegetables boiled together in a large kettle and thickened with grits or corn meal. It is usually eaten by the family and visitors from the kettle in which it is cooked with a single large wooden spoon, each taking his or her turn, a single spoonful often being passed from one to another and supplying two or three with a mouthful.

Year by year we see the Seminole encroached further and further back into the Everglades. The government has dug great canals from Lake Okechobee to the coast draining this section of the Everglades, and the Indian have been compelled to move on toward the big cypress swamps, and it appears that even the almost impenetrable Everglades, the original and rightful homes of the Seminoles, are gradually passing from their possession. Soon the legends will be all that will be left of this most picturesque of all the tribes of American Indians.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14-19, 1914.

### McHenry Second Team Wins.

After fighting desperately for 19 innings the Hartford 2d team went down in defeat at the hands of the 2d team from McHenry Saturday by the score of 5 to 3. It was a good game and the fans who journeyed to East End Park to see the 2d team boys perform were amply rewarded. The visitors' veteran twirler had the locals "manned" their three runs being the result of errors. With one or two exceptions the fielding of the locals was perfect.

Habit canceled their game here Saturday and as a result the first team was again idle. The locals have been unfortunate in this respect this year and if so much canceling is not stopped patrons are likely to lose confidence. However, there is no blame to be laid on anyone. It is simply hard luck.

Nelson is scheduled to play Hartford at East End Park Saturday afternoon. The game will be called at 2:30. Nelson is reported to have a good team but has never played here before. Some old fashioned rooting may be necessary to take this one.

### Indigestion? Can't Eat? No Appetite?

A treatment of Electric Bitters increases your appetite; stops indigestion; you can eat everything. A real spring tonic for liver, kidney and stomach troubles. Cleanse your whole system and you feel fine. Electric Bitters did more for Mr. T. D. Poole's stomach troubles than any medicine he ever tried. Get a bottle today. 50c. and \$1.00. at your Drug-

## SHALL THE FLAG BE MADE IN ENGLAND?

Bunting for the American Navy's Use Ought Not to be Woven on Foreign Looms.

Bids for a year's supply of bunting for the United States navy have been received, two English concerns have underbid American manufacturers and one or the other may get the order. It is not a large contract, amounting to only \$10,000, but the principle involved is of large importance.

The lack of patriotism in considering for a moment the manufacture of the fabric for flags for our navy, by any foreign manufacturer, is dangerous. Its influence on the growing generation is bad beyond expression, and now, at a time when we are practically at war with Mexico, and there is no telling what may happen, it would be unfortunate to sell under flags made anywhere but in our own country.

Congressman Rogers, of Lowell, has taken up the question and made a vigorous protest to Secretary Daniels, but he is confronted by a law passed in 1865, a proviso in which states that "the price must not exceed that at which an article of equal quality can be imported." This is a bad law. No consideration is taken of the fact that the manufacturers in America are supporting the Government by all kinds of taxes. They are paying compensation for silk and injured workers, and from an economic standpoint they really make our big and growing country possible. They should have the strongest kind of protection from foreign competitors who pay no taxes and really pay nothing for the privilege of doing business in this country, as the consumer pays the import duty every time. In commercial lines there is not quite the same grounds for protest as when it comes to government business. When supplies are required for army, navy or any branch of the Government, there should be no question about where the goods should come from. American mills and factories should supply them, no matter what the cost may be abroad.

There is not the slightest excuse in the direction of "economy," "business administration" or any such public fooling matters. We are overburdened as it is with politics in our Government, an especially with the present Administration, it looks as if experts were taking the money from American taxpayers to find ways and means of turning over business to foreign competitors.

Our flag and the little red schoolhouse furnish the foundation for our great, peaceful country. For 135 years the flag has been the symbol of patriotism, and if there is one thing under the sun that should be made in this country, it is the American flag.

It would be refreshing to hear Mr. Secretary Daniels say that the bunting for the navy will be made in America. It should also be the pleasant duty of the national legislature to immediately charge the law of 1865 by an amendment making it compulsory to buy the bunting for army and navy flags, as well as the cloth for uniforms for our soldiers and sailors, in the United States.

### Dangers.

When soldiers or sailors of opposing nations meet and by the directions of their officers, approved by their respective governments, fight, that is war.

President Wilson's refined distinction has, of course, a laudable purpose behind it, but action under his definition of what we are doing may become halting and vacillating. We may fail to do things now which we will later have to do at the expense of much bloodshed.

The thing of supreme concern today is the safety of the lives of those Americans who lingered in Mexico.

They had become committed to the thought that the president under no circumstances would declare war. They had seen and heard of the atrocities committed against American citizens both by Federalists and Rebels and they felt that if the government had not already interfered because of these acts it would not interfere at all.

Then came the flag incident, which, added to the weight of other wrongs, drove the administration to the breaking point.

If the administration had been able to control all the incidents it would have held off from landing marines at Vera Cruz for probably a week longer. But in came a German ship with a cargo of arms intended for Huerta. It was necessary to take possession of the custom-house so as to prevent the landing of these arms. Our marines landed quicker than

was intended, shots were fired, and so far as the people in the interior of Mexico are concerned, they feel that their soil has been invaded and that war is on.

It will be a miracle if our Americans get out of Mexico without many of them being killed. If they do escape with their lives the act itself will show that the Mexicans, after all, have more of the quality of civilization than we think.

The next big problem is one of sanitation. It will be a most dangerous thing for the United States to attempt to hold an army in Vera Cruz for any length of time.

Vera Cruz and Tampico are both yellow fever ports. Around and behind both of them the country is low and marshy and the water is bad. There is every natural provocation for bad health.

If our soldiers stay in Vera Cruz and hold that city indefinitely there will be a tremendous loss of life from disease.

It would be better to declare war and to push our troops quickly out toward Cerro Gordo and establish a base there in the hill country than to stand fast at Vera Cruz.

### Lule McLure Says.

You never heard of a man spraining his wrist turning over new leaves.

Lots of times when Opportunity knocks at a man's door the man won't open it because he expects a bill collector.

The man who hasn't any screens in his windows these nights often wonders what in Halifax Noah was drinking when he gave 90,000 no account insects free transportation on the well known Ark.

It doesn't matter what kind of a fool motion you make, there is always some idiot ready to second it.

Why is it that a 4-year old auto always looks about 900 years older than a 4-year old horse?

A scientist claims that it is unhealthy to wear clothes. That's why most women bury their husbands.

A woman who is too proud to work in a factory for \$10 per week will gladly scrub floors and wash clothes remodeling just to be under the same roof with a husband who chews tobacco in bed.

You will never know how much a man thinks of himself until he runs for some bun office and gets out a lot of personal advertising.

It is pretty hard thing to do. But if you tell your wife every day that she knows more than you do you won't have many scraps with her.

You can't judge a man by his suit case. Some of the kids who carry the kind made out of wall paper have morocco-covered book boxes in their pockets.

What has become of the old fashioned man who referred to his wife as "the old woman?"

The reason why a woman looks cool in summer is because you can usually see through what she is wearing.

The surest a woman is that her husband is a bad egg the more she will try to sit on him.

No matter how much a man may love his wife he never gets around to where he wants to show her how to shoot.

The first baby is an event the second and third are incidents and after that they are regarded as a habit.

A telegraph story says that a Chicago man "slipped his wife in a public place." The women are expensing so much that we are in doubt as to just where she was spanked.

After seeing a girl in a tight skirt climb on an open summer car we are glad that they are not wearing socks.

The world is growing better. Prunes cost 40 cents per order in New York hotels.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

### Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. A. D. Parks, et al., Plaintiff, vs.

C. M. Barnett, Gdn. et al., Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the April Term, 1914, in the above cause for the sum of \$630, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 20th day of January, 1914, until paid, and the further costs herein, I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the court house door in Hartford, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1914, about one o'clock p. m., upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain town lot situated in Rockport, Ohio county, Kentucky and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of the Rockport Real Estate Co., lot No. 1, block No. 3, N. with street 60 feet; thence W. with Rice line 132 feet, to Walnut street; thence South with Walnut street 60



A thousand might be wrong—but not five hundred thousand. More than a half million buyers have picked the Ford because of its all round serviceability, its low first cost and its low cost of upkeep. The Ford has made good.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

**BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO**  
(INCORPORATED)  
CENTRAL CITY, KY.

## LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

**WILLIAMS & MILLER,**  
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

feet; thence East with Rockport Real Estate Co.'s line 132 feet to the beginning and being same property conveyed to Henry Miller and wife by the Rockport Real Estate Co., which deed is of record in the Ohio County Clerk's office, deed book No. 39, page 298, or sufficient thereof to produce the sums of money ordered to be made.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 12th day of May, 1914.  
ERNEST E. BIRKHEAD,  
Master Commissioner.

Heavrin & Kirk, Attys. 4413

### Keep Bowel Movement Regular.

Dr. King's New Life Pills keep stomach, liver and kidneys in healthy condition. Rid the body of poisons and waste. Improve your complexion by flushing the liver and kidneys. "I got more relief from one box of Dr. King's New Life Pills than any medicine I ever tried," says C. E. Hatfield, of Chicago, Ill. 25c. at your Druggist.

### Unrecorded Deeds.

The following is a list of Deeds from Jan. 1st, 1909, to date that are held in the Ohio County Clerk's office and are unrecorded:

Ambler Chick, to W. E. Martin, date of deed, Oct. 15, 1901.  
J. W. Chancellor to N. M. Chancellor, date of deed March 18, 1907.  
T. A. Evans to Hester J. Farmer, date of deed Nov. 2, 1905.  
Mary B. Hardin to Richard Wells, date of deed, Jan. 4, 1901.  
Reid, Haden & Co. to L. O. Williams, date of deed May 1st, 1900.  
Rowan Holbrook et al., to C. P. Keown, date of deed June 29, 1910.  
A. N. Embury to Mary E. Pitman, date of deed Dec. 13, 1907.  
W. M. Livers to Stephen Brown, date of deed Feb. 10, 1902.  
Jacob Jackson et al., to Trustees Elk Chapel Church Aug. 22, 1900.  
W. L. Shultz to Mabel Hjerrel, date of deed March 27, 1911.  
Mabel Hjerrel to W. L. Shultz, date of deed March 27, 1911.  
T. A. Ragland to T. W. Ragland,

date of deed Dec. 7, 1905.  
C. R. Riley to Jared & Sam Williams, date of deed May 9, 1903.

Louis Rogers to Charles Blanchard, date of deed April 15, 1901.

Martha J. Ross to A. L. Withrow, date of deed April 30, 1909.

Katie Bell Paris to W. W. Park, date of deed April 26, 1902.

V. H. Morton to J. H. Igleheart, date of deed Oct. 27, 1906.

Ivy Williams McKinley to Cyrus W. Williams date of deed Oct. 14, 1910.

J. H. Morris to Warren Lloyd, date of deed Dec. 15, 1909.

Sam Williams to Jared Williams, date of deed Oct. 3, 1903.

W. H. Venable to Chas. Davis, date of deed April 1, 1908.

J. P. Wilson to Grant Pollard, date of deed Dec. 30, 1905.

Alvin Rowe to W. C. Knott, date of deed March 2, 1912.

A. B. Porter to Olee Everly, date of deed April 15, 1912.

M. L. Phipps to W. C. Knott, date of deed May 9, 1912.

Ola Porter to Walter Knott, date of deed Jan. 10, 1912.

Alvin Rowe to Ora Porter, date of deed April 12, 1910.

J. P. Stevens to F. G. Patton, date of deed April 2, 1913.

A. F. Graham to H. J. Odell, date of deed March 2, 1914.

N. G. Patton to F. G. Patton, date of deed March 5, 1914.

S. P. Fulkerson to H. P. Taylor, Power of Attorney, May 15, 1913.

J. B. Fickens to M. G. Snell, date of deed Nov. 13, 1911.

J. D. Tucker to L. P. Dabney, date of deed Dec. 30, 1913.

B. A. Greer to Maggie Royal, date of deed Dec. 29, 1911.

W. H. Moore to E. Crabtree, date of deed June 27, 1912.

C. W. Whittier to Grant Pollard, date of deed Nov. 12, 1912.

Under the Kentucky Statutes an unrecorded deed is worthless and your title to land may be questioned at any time. Besides you cannot pass title if you should desire to sell without your deed is recorded. Attend to this without delay if your name appears on this list.

W. C. BLANKENSHIP,  
Clerk Ohio County Court.